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(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY)

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BEATS THEM ALL

THE STAR ADMITS IT AT LAST.

The Times has the Largest Daily Circulation.

It is gratifying to announce that for the first time in twenty years the "Star" has been compelled to withdraw its claim of having a larger circulation than all the other Washington dailies combined. This it did last Saturday. The "Star" does not acknowledge, however, that its circulation is less than The Times, although a strict adherence to the truth would necessitate that admission. The aggregate circulation of the "Star" last week was only 173,192, while The Times had a bona fide circulation of 212,855, or 39,663 more copies than the "Star," as will be seen by the following sworn statement. The net gain of The Times' circulation last week was 8,249.

Don't think your "ad." to The Times if you want to buy it. Nothing is published except live, profitable advertising.

On the night of September 8, 1895, the Washington Times for the week ending September 8, 1895, and that all the copies were delivered to the subscribers for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers, and that none of them were returned or retained in the office undelivered.

C. T. RICHARDSON,
Manager of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me on the day and year first hereinbefore written.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

YEAR, OR SELFISH INTERESTS?

Until the advent of The Times the Washington press has been of little service in raising the city of public affairs. Whether this apparent neglect was the result of fear or selfish interest makes no special difference, but one thing is certain: These newspapers could not plead ignorance, for these municipal wrongs openly flamed themselves and brought ruin and distress to many people in spite of the protest of public opinion.

In the course of the business section of our city and its environs owned its most valuable real estate are eighty-one unnameable places of sin. Contrary to law they have been fostered and guarded by the authorities, and although they are resorts for illegal liquor selling, robbery and other species of crime, our police are instructed to give them even more careful protection than is accorded respectable portions of the city. No decent person dare be seen on the streets of this band of hives, and notwithstanding "vice" and heart-breaking reputation, no other newspaper than The Times has demanded its immediate extinction.

Across the river are other dens of infamy where unscrupulous people are plundered, and where the name of sport is conjured into a license to revel in every kind of lawlessness. Gangs of rascals enter Washington people to races which lack the merit of fairness. Gambling, prize-fighting, confidence games, and even the least graceful methods of highway robbery furnish sources of wealth to the thieves and thugs who make Jackson City and Alexandria Island a headquarters.

The Times has opposed these and other abuses for the good of the public. It will continue to combat every evil, political or social, that afflicts the people. It holds that the chief duty of a newspaper is to protect its patrons from the culture of society, and that in so doing it meets their good opinion and support.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

In his annual report, of which notice has already been taken by The Times, Capt. Burr, of the District Engineer Department, calls attention to the inferior lighting of the streets. The superintendent of lamps, in a recent report, recommends that the moon be no longer depended upon as an illuminant, but that provision be made for lighting the city with gas, or electricity as the case may be, all the year round.

Neither of these officials, of course, argues the case or attempts to show why our streets are so poorly lighted, except to say that larger appropriations are needed. But the real reason is the extortionate price charged by the Washington Gaslight Company for its product and the fact that Congressional legislation, or, perhaps, the absence of it, leaves it in the power of this monopoly to hold up the people of the

In any case of irregular delivery of The Times please send Postal Card to this office.

Direct and make them "stand and deliver." If the Gaslight Company charged only a reasonable price, or if the Commissioners were not powerless to fix such a one, for public uses at least, the present appropriations would be very nearly, if not entirely, sufficient for all purposes. With the price of street lighting adjusted upon the basis of dollar gas for private consumers there would be no trouble to get more lamps and have them lighted all the year, moon or no moon.

Washington, as the Capital of the Nation, ought to be the best lighted city in the country. It can be if the grip of the monopolies that now have it by the throat were to be loosened.

Much can be done to this end by the people of the District individually. Sign The Times gas coupon and send it to this office.

PROSECUTE HALL.

The feeling of indignation aroused against Prosecutor Fugate, for his deliberate exploitation of Speakeasy Hall from publication, should serve as a warning to other city officials not to be influenced by anything that a desire to do their duty. Hall was clearly a violator of the excise law, the evidence against him would have convicted and subjected him to a penalty, and there was nothing about his offense to entitle him to mercy or freedom from punishment.

If Hall is allowed to go free, every other violator of the excise act should also be exempted. In the eyes of the law there should be no discrimination, and District Attorney Thomas will not be just unless he immediately overrules Mr. Fugate, and acts on the information now on file against him.

DISTRICT BOYS ON TOP.

The marauders of the District National Guard have covered themselves all over with glory at Sea Fort. Not only has the coast guard secured the Hilton trophy, but a number of individual prizes have been taken by them. On the last day of the meeting, Saturday, they won three, and three of their comrades stood next highest on the list.

No wonder that General Orinway and everybody else are pleased. The results of this year's work have been by long odds the most important in the history of the District militia. Not only have all its previous records been surpassed, but it has also broken some famous international records. From this it may be argued that in any future contest in which our marauders will engage they will not only uphold their present achievements, but will add new laurels to those that now adorn them.

They have a right to expect a welcome of the most cordial and enthusiastic description tonight, and it is not probable that they will be disappointed.

DISASTROUS NEGRO COLONIZATION.

The report that the last negro colonization expedition to Liberia was a direful failure should put an end to that method of shipping the colored people out of this country. The party, consisting of two hundred and eleven persons, sailed from Savannah, Georgia, March 11th of the present year. Two of them secured work at Monrovia, half the number are dead from fever aggravated by privation, and the remainder, some of whom are ill and suffering, are trying to work their way back to this country.

It is cruel to send people without means to a country where all conditions are unfavorable to their chances for success. The negroes of America are no more fit from a physical standpoint to undergo the climatic change to Liberia than are the white people of this country. And for a number of reasons they cannot go into a new country without resources and expect to earn a living.

By virtue of their birthright, because of their dependent condition and for the reason that slavery is responsible for our colored people, they are entitled to remain here as citizens and enjoy all the opportunities their own efforts and our liberal form of government should afford them. Their progress since the war is the marvel of the age, and as the country is large enough and rich enough in natural resources to give all people, white and black, a chance to prosper, we should not be so heartless as to encourage negro colonization in Liberia.

Unscrupulous schemers in the colored race are mainly responsible for this disastrous exodus, and it should be the duty of colored men of influence to at once adopt measures to stop this method of making money at the expense of life.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY GUARD.

It has been suggested that Congress be asked to make an appropriation for the White House police in order to prevent the detailing of that force from the city department. Such a demand would be looked upon as another Washington extravagance, and besides, some of our Congressmen from the prairie dog districts would oppose it on the ground that the "peep" were already paying a Presidential salary to a resident of the District.

If arrangements could be made to amend bills in the interests of our District corporations by attaching riders to them appropriating needed money for our schools, increased water facilities, and other actual necessities, there would be little trouble in getting them through Congress. But that body is generally too busy listening to the appeals of the corporation lawyers to pay much attention to the real needs of the District. Therefore, the public must suffer accordingly.

The next Congress will have no peace until it passes a trolley bill. The trust is already laying plans to capture the new members, and but little really important District legislation will be had until an agreement is reached by the District Committee on the trolley question. Meantime Washington will continue to furnish a body guard for the President, and allow thousands of children to run at large for want of sufficient school accommodations. Besides suffering from other deprivations, because of Congressional inaction.

THE ALEXANDRIA CHAIN GANG.

The world would probably never have known that Alexandria still continued to work a chain gang on her streets had the overseer not made complaint that the poor quality of iron in the chain gave opportunity for the prisoners to break them and escape. Perhaps the overseer was humane enough to realize the disgrace of such a brutal system of punishment and resorted at the breaking of the chains. If so, he is to be commended.

There are a few places left in this enlightened country where the whipping

post and chain gang are still maintained. But they are fast giving way to the demands of public sentiment and will soon disappear altogether. Strange as it may seem to us in the National Capital, Alexandria is one of those places, and there is no way to account for it except by the reasoning that the same spirit that sanctions so much lawlessness in the country also approves the chain gang.

When the better element once again assumes control of Alexandria county and by a strict enforcement of the law drives out or subdues the lawless gang there will be no chain gang, no more gambling dens, no more outlaw racing, no more prize fights and no more harboring of thieves and thugs in the county of the Father of his Country. That time may not come during Gov. O'Ferrall's administration, but it is as certain as the sunrise of heaven. "It is a long road that has no turnings," and the dark day of Alexandria county can not continue always.

Evidently the bag department of the Star is mounted on a disappearing gun carriage.

Wanted—At the Star office—A Yankee fish taint to cover a serious case of Valerian black eye.

Unless she adopts bloomers, the reasonable model will not have to cover her shapeliness with skirts.

Lord Dunraven's full name is Sir Wynham Thomas Wynham-Quinn, K. P. That's too much balldad for your yacht.

It is estimated that the cost of the Defender was about \$240,000. Please draw on Uncle Sam for the amount.

That trustful soul, ex-President Harrison, is still in the hands of his friends.

Since the Defender is winner let us all take one.

About the hardest thing Virginia has to reconcile is the tenacity of Gov. O'Ferrall's pretensions with the smallness of his Senatorial lot.

For young people who study the moon the horseless carriage with its double seat will soon displace the bicycle.

A demand for a new bonnet is generally the first symptom of a conjugal chill.

The horse may buck and the mule may kick, but the bicycle goes on forever.

"The Star was right as it always is."

As a starter the Defender is a success. As a racer she is a marvel, and as a winner she is well, ask the Star.

EVEN HORSE CARS PREFERABLE.

Editor Times: This morning's edition of The Times referring to the Eklinton trolley says that it would only be necessary to put in frogs at the intersection of Fifth street and New York avenue to enable this line to continue the horse car service already in use on Fifth street on New York avenue to First street northeast. Even at the intersection named and the necessary switches at the head of New York avenue to enable the shifting of the cars are already laid and have been since the original building of this line, and the present Fifth street horse car service can be extended to First street northeast without delay or cost to the company beyond two or three additional cars, with the necessary conductors, drivers, and horses. Washington is far behind any city of half its size in the country in its car facilities, but antiquated as horse cars are a continuous horse car service from the head of New York avenue to the end of the route would be far preferable to the transfer nuisance in use on this road, to say nothing of the greater objection to the trolley within the city limits.

ANTI-TROLLEY.

Who Are Our Best People?

Editor Times—Mrs. Belva Lockwood, during an interview with a reporter, spoke in the highest terms about the very splendid demonstration made by the workmen of the District Labor Day, and remarked that even "the very best people in the Capital were attracted to the line of march, and gave the hearty cheers to the marchers." Does she mean to say that the very best people were outside of the line of march? Will Mrs. Lockwood come forward and enlighten the public as to whom she considers "the very best people of the Capital?" As the paper is represented by the industrial and trading men who have by their indomitable pluck and energy made Washington city the pride of the Republic, I should like, and I think the readers of your valuable journal would like to know, who the "best people" are, in Mrs. Lockwood's estimation.

WORKINGMAN.

Our German-American Citizen.

Editor Times: While perusing yesterday morning's Times, I was considerably surprised to notice an article under the caption of "Biphenated Americans," in which the writer unmercifully criticizes the German-Americans for using the prefix German.

The writer intimates that this signifies unloyalty to the American government, presents the case of the delegate to the school board, and asks numerous questions which he, no doubt, thinks unanswerable. The writer says he demands if the German-American citizen claims connection both with this country and Germany.

No, emphatically not! but they are proud that they were once connected with a great and powerful nation as Germany, and are anxious to proclaim it to the universe. They think ever of Stephen, Kalb, and other immortal exponents of the American Revolution freedom. They also remember that the Germans were among the first to emigrate to this great and glorious nation, and then helped to make it what it is. They claim no Germanisms form in most cases, the majority of a city's population. They know all these things, with many more still nobler achievements, which they appreciate and wish to proclaim their glad tidings of their mother nationality far and wide. In a word, they honor their former country, but are not ashamed to acknowledge the fact, as is the case with most of these so-called Americans.

In the closing paragraph, the writer in striving to belaborous suggests that native-born be called United States-Americans. This is, indeed, a good idea, when one considers that there are three Americas (North, South, and Central). The United States only forms a small portion of one of them, therefore it would be correct, both grammatically and geographically, to be known as United States-Americans.

In conclusion, I earnestly hope that no more such unnecessary criticisms will make their appearance. For a free country the inhabitants are entitled to all the privileges thereof. You may, therefore, rest assured that the German citizens shall and will always be known and recognized as German-Americans.

September 7. GUS A. SCHULTZ.

BUTCHER AUTH'S PROMISES

Fails to Keep Them to District Assembly, No. 66.

He Will, Therefore, Be Continued on the Unfair List—Meeting of Butchers' Assembly—Labor Notes.

The executive board of District Assembly, No. 66, gave to The Times last night some inside history in the matter of Mr. Nicholas Auth, long butcher, being placed on the unfair list. It was at the request of Mr. Auth that the facts have not been given by the committee for publication, and in view of his action with the last week, they deem it proper to state the case to the public.

On Sunday, September 1, a meeting of the executive committee was held in the committee room of organized labor in The Times' building, third floor front. Mr. Michael Cuff, chairman, presiding. Mr. Auth was present by request, it being intended, if possible, to settle the differences between him and organized labor by a personal conference. Mr. Auth's statement, question, and answer was taken in writing by Secretary Rea.

Mr. Auth argued that he could not run a meat shop unless all the boss butchers came under the same arrangement.

On the 25th of August, six of his employees joined the butchers' Assembly, K. of L. G. On Monday, September 3, he discharged two men, and four others quit work. To these four he said, that if they would not work with non-union men, he would send his men to the union without consultation with any of the boss butchers. Mr. Auth and previously he had said that he could not run his business independently of the boss butchers.

Mr. Auth admitted that the boss butchers had met on the night of the 25th of August, but said that the meeting had no connection with the matter under investigation. He later admitted that the irregular agreement that Mr. Loether compelled his men to sign was signed at this meeting.

Further answering, Mr. Auth said that he was in favor of employing union butchers, paying union wages, and working union hours, and that he would concede him the right of hiring and discharging men for sufficient cause.

He consented then to sign the old agreement without consultation or getting the consent of the other butchers, but declined to sign the new agreement. He then agreed to call a meeting of the Assembly on Monday, September 3, at 7 p.m., and if no satisfactory settlement was reached he would call a meeting of the Assembly on Thursday, September 6, at 7 p.m., and sign the new agreement. He would not publish the fact of his signing.

Instead of keeping his engagement he sent a communication to District Assembly No. 66, in which he stated that he had called a meeting of the butchers' Assembly on Monday, September 3, at 7 p.m., and that he had called a meeting of the butchers' Assembly on Thursday, September 6, at 7 p.m., and that he had called a meeting of the butchers' Assembly on Sunday, September 8, at 2 p.m. In reply to this Mr. Auth wrote a letter which was received after 6 p.m. on last Saturday wherein Mr. Auth said that he would call a meeting of the butchers' Assembly on Monday, September 10, at 7 p.m., and that he would call a meeting of the butchers' Assembly on Thursday, September 13, at 7 p.m., and that he would call a meeting of the butchers' Assembly on Sunday, September 16, at 2 p.m.

The last communication was read before the executive board of the Assembly yesterday afternoon. Mr. Auth was severely criticized for his conduct, and his letter was laid on the table. The executive board will recommend to District Assembly No. 66 that Mr. Auth be continued on the unfair list.

Butcher L. A. 6341, K. of L., held a very large number of employees at his meat market, corner of Fourth and Pennsylvania avenue. Early sixty members of the butchers' Assembly were present.

A delegation from the Cigar Makers was present, and the assembly adjourned to the next meeting. The fact that the butchers' Assembly had been called by the C. M. A. will be published upon any member who may be caught without the card of the C. M. A. A resolution was also passed imposing a fine of \$5 on all members who attend Kent's factory.

A committee was appointed to wait on all dealers and bakers, and require them not to use any of the butchers' cards. The committee was also appointed to visit the trades unions and K. of L. assemblies in the city and state of Maryland, and to inform them of the butchers' Assembly.

A vote of thanks was extended to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers held a special meeting last night at the residence of Mr. Martin McGarvey, No. 2206 L street northeast. Considerable business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to the next Thursday night they would again to membership all helpers working at the residence of Mr. McGarvey. A vote of thanks was extended to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers held a special meeting last night at the residence of Mr. Martin McGarvey, No. 2206 L street northeast. Considerable business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to the next Thursday night they would again to membership all helpers working at the residence of Mr. McGarvey. A vote of thanks was extended to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers held a special meeting last night at the residence of Mr. Martin McGarvey, No. 2206 L street northeast. Considerable business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to the next Thursday night they would again to membership all helpers working at the residence of Mr. McGarvey.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY CASE.

Editor Times: In the present discussion over the affairs of what should be the leading library of the world one important point has been overlooked. Its volume is about a million, and are rapidly on the increase, its future home, now nearing completion, is the most superb possessed by any nation. In Mr. Spofford it has a head, shamefully overburdened and broken down with work—irreparable and irreplaceable, whose loss to it would be a calamity—and in his assistants a body of gentlemen, polite, obliging, experienced in their duties, and thoroughly qualified in every respect.

In all the essentials, but one, of a great library it stands third in the world to-day—that of the British Museum in London, and the Bibliothque National of Paris alone surpassing it.

But that one want, strange to say, is a fatal one—it has no catalogue (it)—and is, consequently, the laughing stock of foreigners, and even of the "habitues" of such collections in the United States, as the Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

As this state of things can be due, of course, only to the ignorance and parsimony of Congress, can you not counsel that body of the fact that a catalogue of thirty years back, when the volumes contained only a paltry hundred thousand volumes, is of a magnitude of one to-day when there are a million, nine-tenths of which are absolutely inaccessible to the student, who must literally "starve in the midst of plenty."

If you will agitate this question until a remedy is applied, your journal will have secured to its credit another much needed reform.

And, while you are about it, pray deprecate any such application of that shabby sham, "civil service reform," as would operate to displace any of the trained employees now on the library roll, and substitute for them raw hands from outside. It is the force are badly needed—but not changes in it.

THE TIMES IS NEARLY ALWAYS RIGHT.

The Star, Post, and Alexandria Gazette are the only papers in the city that have not been placed in a vault.

The Key to our success—
WE SELL
"Reliable Shoes only—the best in the price."

Constantly Crowded Shoe Stores

are ours. Evidently people recognize that our shoes are RIGHT in FIT, in QUALITY and PRICE.

Complete lines of New Fall Shoes are already in, call you to call and examine them.

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And 233 Pa. Ave. S.E.

DEBS CASE DISCUSSED

Dr. Kent's Remarks Roundly Applauded by Workingmen.

THE LIBERTIES OF CITIZENS

He Showed That Federal Power Was Stretched to Great Lengths to Break the Chicago Strike—Judicial Jugglery and Dishonesty Unworthy of Any Court.

The case of Eugene Debs and its bearing upon the rights and liberties of American citizens formed the subject of the sermon of Rev. Alexander Kent, at the People's Church, yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of workingmen, and they showed their appreciation by repeated enthusiastic applause. There was no special adornment of the assembly room in Typographical Temple, but a fine bouquet of red roses beautified the pulpit at the speaker's side.

Without attempting a critical review and analysis of the legal points in the case, Dr. Kent showed from admitted facts that in the opinion of men even not at all identified with advanced thought upon labor questions, Federal power was stretched to great lengths to break the strike of 1894 at Chicago, and to punish Debs as the leader of it.

He first quoted from the report of the United States commission appointed to investigate. "The following passage," he said, "will show that the unfavorable opinion as shaped and voiced by the plutocratic press of the country touching the character and conduct of Debs and his fellow-officers is utterly baseless. It reads:

"There is no evidence before the commission that the officers of the A. R. U. at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence, or destruction of property. They knew and fully appreciated that as soon as mobs ruled, the organized forces of society would crush the mobs and all responsible for them in the remotest degree, and that the law would be enforced. The attacks upon corporations and monopolies by their leaders in their speeches are similar to those to be found in the magazines and industrial works of the day."

VAST AMOUNT OF TESTIMONY.

The amount had been told by evidence not only of parties interested in and against the strikers, but a vast amount of testimony from disinterested sources. And it reached the conclusion that while some of the strikers were undoubtedly concerned in the outrages against the strikers, many were small time defectors. The report, that the railroad strike was wrong; that such mobs are well known to be incidental to strikes and are thereby given an incentive to gather and commit crime, the responsibility rests largely with the A. R. U.; otherwise that association, its leaders, and its members, are not shown to have any connection therewith.

"This testimony touching the attitude of Debs and his fellow workers we may fairly accept as in the main impartial and truthful.

Then Dr. Kent turned to the charges made in court, viz: "conspiracy to boycott Pullman cars;" "conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce;" "using threats, violence, and other unlawful means of interference with the operations of the roads," and with discrediting testimony of the court commanding them to desist from all unlawful interference."

The conspiracy case, he showed, was so weak that as soon as evidence for the defense began to be taken the railroad and their friends, including many newspapers, began to weaken in their vociferous demands for prosecution of it. Then a juror was taken suddenly ill. Next Mr. Pullman had to leave the city, Wickes had to go to Europe, and the trial collapsed. Not, however, says Mr. Debs, did it was known that the jury was solidly for acquittal.

WAS ANOTHER MATTER.

But the charge of contempt of court by violation of the injunction was another matter. There the judge was not hampered by a jury. The leader of the strike admitted that he ordered a strike and counseled all members of the union to refuse to handle Pullman cars. This they declared they had a right to do, and in all they did, they carefully avoided any action that could legally subject them to arrest. They did not work in contempt of the law, but they were not arrested.

It was the fact that the General Managers' Association could not reach them under existing law that led to the application for an injunction restraining them from doing what the law permitted them to do.

They were not only enjoined from "compelling or attempting to compel," but from "inducing or attempting to induce" any railroad employees "to refuse or fail" to obey the orders of their employers. They were enjoined from using persuasion. The court, in other words, forbade what the law did not forbid, and made penal that which under the law was not only not offense, but a guaranteed right.

The purpose of this injunction was not merely to restrain lawlessness on the part of individual strikers either. If any striker broke the law he could be arrested. The purpose was to break up the strike and to relieve the railways. The managers were beaten when they called in a federal court to forbid the strikers to "persuade" men to refuse to work.

More than his opinion talks about violence as if there had been violence, but is obliged to base his action wholly on the fact that persuasion was used contrary to the law. This was a species of judicial jugglery and dishonesty utterly unworthy of any court.

Dr. Kent contended that the injunction

AMUSEMENTS. BIJOU THEATER—Grand Opening Night.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Under New Management—Entirely Refitted—Everything new—ELITE ENGAGEMENT.
The Grandest of Farce Comedy.

THE NOSS JOLITY COMPANY,

In their Fantastic, Burlesque, Musical Comedy, THE
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In three snap shots—an attraction of unusual excellence, headed by
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THE DANCING SUNBEAM
Washington's Popular Favorite.

MR. CHARLES T. ALDRICH.
The Original Tramp, Hungry Hawkins.
THE 4 LASSARDS.
European Novelties, direct from London and Paris, in their "Country School" act.

25c. ADMISSION FIRST FLOOR. 25c.

EXCURSIONS.

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Is Perfect Now!
The drive is delightful, the scenery is superb, the hotel is unexcelled.

Music Every Evening.

Coches connect hourly, 6 to 6 p.m.—10 to 11 p.m.—half hourly, 8 to 10 p.m. with the cars at 8th and Pa. ave. a. and P. st. cars leave at 8th and E. Capitol. Round trip, 50c. Coaches leave the Arlington 6 p.m. stopping at Sherburne and Chamberlain's—round trip, 50c.

To Norfolk and Return FOR \$2.00.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION of the Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Leaving Washington SATURDAY, September 14 at 6 p.m. and returning Monday at 9:30 a.m., giving passengers benefit of trip from Norfolk to the Cape. Secure accommodations and tickets at boat or at General Office, 1117 N. Avenue. Tickets also on sale at following ticket offices: Maryland, 100 Pa. ave.; Navy, 61 Pa. ave.; Davis', Central National Bank Bldg., and at Frank's, 414 Pa. ave.

RUSSELL COLEGROVE, General Manager.

could not be constitutionally used as Judge Woods employed it. It was ostensibly to prevent the continuance of a criminal offense. But if any were guilty the law provided for their punishment, and they were entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

ASSUME THEIR GUILT.

The injunction deprived them of that right and allowed the judge to assume their guilt and punish them as criminals.

Judge Brewer in reviewing the case does not meet this point; he simply dodges it.

As an evidence that these views are not confined to persons inclined to socialism, Dr. Kent quoted M. F. J. Simson, an able constitutional lawyer, in an address before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Simson is hostile even to the government management of railroads. He says: "We have seen persons about to commit such acts as are regarded by the civil courts, deprived of their liberty, and punished by imprisonment, and this, as in the Debs case and others, after the emergency which furnished the excuse has long gone by. And we have seen persons so punished without cause, and very large numbers ordered by the criminal law, without indictment, without right to counsel, without being confronted by witnesses, without trial by jury, and sentenced without uniform statute, at the discretion of the judge."

"We have seen more. We have seen courts, not content with ordering all the world what to do, order at a word ten or twenty employees of a railway system to carry out each and every, the definite or indefinite, duties of their employment, so that for any failure or omission they may be punished either at that time or later, as the court may find leisure to sentence."

He objects to all these because it does away with the safeguards of criminal law, makes the judiciary part of the executive, and renders it tyrannical or corrupt.

Dr. Kent closed with an injunction to harmony between labor organizations, and a broadening of their aims, so as to work for the good of all.

"Brotherhood," he exclaimed, "genius, vital, all-inclusive, realized brotherhood, is the one and only solution of the social problem. The motto of the A. R. U., 'All for one and one for all,' is a clear recognition of this truth."